

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1862.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Gov. Morgan and Collector Barney are in Washington to induce the Government to make immediate preparation for the defense of New-York Harbor. It is understood that adequate means will be at once granted, and that orders for that purpose have already been issued.

The officers of the Western World, just arrived from Port Royal, report that 300 Rhode Island troops had proceeded by the steamer Patriot, conveyed by the gunboats, on an expedition to tear up the rails on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and had met with decided success, having removed the rails for some distance and cut the telegraph wires. Soon after the rails were torn up, a train was observed coming down the line with ordinary speed, filled with a regiment from Georgia. Our troops fired upon them, and soon afterward they received the deadly compliments of a howitzer and a shower of shells from the gunboats Unions and Patrons, which had arrived to aid the work. The train was stopped by the engineer who was afterward killed, and the Rebels retreated toward Charleston. Subsequently immense reinforcements came down the line for the enemy, which compelled our troops to retreat to the Planter. The colors of the Georgia regiment and several pickets were captured on this occasion.

An officer in one of the Rhode Island Batteries while at Fort Porter's headquarters on Wednesday, remarked, "after this we may as well give up, and acknowledge the independence of the Rebels." Half an hour later he was surprised by a summons to Burnside's headquarters. He admitted he made the remark, but stated that he did so under excitement, and said more than he meant. "You have now an opportunity to retract it," said Burnside; "but I will not personally acquainted with your antecedents and your loyalty, you would have been instantly dismissed. Neither you nor any other officer, high or low, can utter such sentiments and remain in the army." The offender made a full retraction and apology.

Our Special Correspondent with Burnside's army telegraphs that on Wednesday our front was fifteen miles beyond the Harpersburg south of Warrenton. The Rebels, reported to be Stonewell Jackson's corps, are in strong force near our advance. They drove Pleasanton in four or five miles on Monday, as they had heavy infantry supports, while he had only cavalry and horse artillery. He afterward recovered the ground, skirmishing as he went. Pleasanton lost five or six killed. His infantry supports skirmished briskly with the enemy, driving him back two or three miles, and sleeping on their arms on Monday night.

No arrangements have yet been made for an immediate draft in this city or Brooklyn, and no steps will be taken in the matter until the return of Gov. Morgan to Albany from the National Capital. Judge Advocate-General Anthony has returned to the city, but is not prepared to make any development on the subject. The only definite information that has transpired is that the first seven Senatorial districts are deficient about 15,000 men.

The story about an alleged iron-clad which ran the blockade off Charleston harbor is traceable to an event that occurred more than a month ago. The Rebel steamer ran by the Planter during the night. Much of what is said about the Rebels being reinforced with iron-clad vessels from Europe finds no confirmation at the Navy Department.

A Lynchburg (Rebel) paper says, that the number of desertions daily from the Rebel army is startling, and that they are often the best class of soldiers. It adds that the Confederate Government is fully alive to the magnitude of the evil, and is enforcing the death penalty in the case of every deserter.

The United States gunboat Western World arrived here yesterday morning, in five days and twelve hours from Port Royal, via Hatteras Inlet. Left in Hatteras Inlet the United States steamer gunboats Miami and Osage, having Rear-Admiral Lee and suite on board.

A detachment of Col. J. W. Foster's command left Anderson, Ky., on Monday, surprised a band of guerrillas near Madisonville, and captured several prisoners, horses, and arms. Our forces are still in pursuit.

Lord Lyons, the British Minister, who reached Washington on Wednesday, made a formal call upon the President yesterday.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Republican City Convention met last night and unanimously nominated Robert T. Hays as the Republican Union candidate for Controller. A resolution, offered by Alderman Dayton, was adopted that his "re-election now, after an able and irreproachable service of four years, would, like his original election, be a triumph, not of any State or National party, but of the honest people of the country directly interested in an upright administration of its financial interests." Speeches complimentary to Mr. Hays were made by Alderman Dayton, United States District Attorney E. Deland Smith, Wm. M. Evans, and others.

A strange affair occurred at the lodging-house of the Twenty-seventh Police Precinct (Third Ward) on the 3d inst., resulting in the immediate death of a man from dislocation of the neck. The case had been previously passed upon by a Coroner's jury, with a verdict of "Accidental death"; but the present week a trial was had before the Police Commissioners, charges being made against Patrolmen Christopher Smith and John Walkinslaw in connection with the matter. The testimony shows that the man was assaulted by Smith, and he has been dismissed from the service. If the impression gathered from such evidence as we have is correct, the case should go before the Grand Jury at once.

The steamship Champion, from Aspidahall on the 4th inst., arrived yesterday morning, bringing \$700,000 in gold. There had been no arrivals from the South or Central American coast. By the English steamer from Carthagena we have the important report that Antioquia, the great stronghold of the rebel party, has quietly passed over to the Government. This will be likely to bring the war to a speedy termination. The United States ship Saratoga sailed on the 3d from Mexico, under command of Capt. Middleton, Capt. Lannan being transferred to the Lancaster.

We learn from a late number of The Overland Mail that the Hon. Mr. Burlingame lately applied to the Chinese Government for a site whereupon to establish the American Consulate. The request was not granted, but every assistance promised to him for renting a suitable building. Cholera is carrying away large numbers in China, Japan, and India.

The harbor of Shanghai is overcrowded with shipping, and a better government of the European settlements has become an urgent necessity. China has concluded a treaty with Portugal, and ceded to the latter power the Macao peninsula.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday the Mayor nominated Henry A. Smythe for Street Commissioner. The nomination was rejected by a vote of 8 to 5. A resolution was adopted that the Committee on National Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of procuring such means for local defense as the time demands, and to open at once a correspondence with Gov. Morgan on the subject, and move for the appointment of a competent officer to take charge of the local defenses of the city.

Some time ago, the workmen of the Manhattan Gas Company struck for an increase of wages. Their demand was granted, and they went to work. Since that period they have formed a Trade Union, and demand that no one shall be employed by the Company who does not belong to their Society. The Company, preferring to control their own business, refused to submit to this dictation, and have discharged about fifty malecontents.

The lager-beer brewers have appointed a Committee to lay the statement of their grievances before the proper authorities. It was resolved that no brewer should pay any tax whatever on lager-beer brewed before the last of September last. The next Beer-Brewers' Congress will be held at Philadelphia in January next, or earlier.

The Brooklyn police have arrested the mate of the brig Margaret, upon the charge of having, in connection with the steward of the same vessel, caused the death of a hand on board, named Wm. Little, by brutal treatment. The name of the mate is James W. Cook, and of the steward Wm. Jones.

Our County Canvasses (New-York City) are progressing slowly. There is thus far no material variation from the figures published in our paper the morning after election.

The stock market was excited and lower yesterday, the decline reaching 1 to 2 per cent. The feeling was firmer at the close. Gold was strong at the close, and sold at 124. Freight were more active, but unsettled. The \$12,000,000 loan to the Government, for 15 days, has all been paid in. Flour opened at 50c advance, but closed dull. Wheat steady. Provisions dull.

DEMOCRATIC LOYALTY.

When the Annexation of Texas was first broached, there was scarcely a voice raised in the Free States in favor of the measure under existing or any probable circumstances. Martin Van Buren then stood at the head of the Democratic party of the Union, having been designated for renomination to the Presidency by the Conventions which selected a large majority of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention then about to assemble; and he came out strongly against Annexation. A great anti-Annexation meeting was held in this city, largely attended and officered by Democrats, at which the most decided ground was taken against the scheme and its aims. There was no pretense of disguising its motive, its purpose. "It will give a Gibraltar to the South," said Gen. James Hamilton, Jr., of South Carolina. Mr. Calhoun, in his dispatch as John Tyler's Secretary of State to Wm. R. King, our Minister at Paris, justified Annexation expressly and only on the ground that it was essential to the maintenance of American Slavery. So the gunblers and slave-traders of the South surrounded the Democratic National Convention, bullied its members into violating their pledges to support Van Buren and into nominating instead James K. Polk, an open and ardent Annexationist, who, by the help of a few Plaquemine frauds, and some Abolition madness, was elected.

A feeble attempt was made in some quarters to elect Polk yet defeat Annexation; and Silas Wright, in his campaign speeches, especially that at Skaneateles, promised that Annexation should only take place under circumstances which gave Free Labor equal advantages therefrom with Slavery. All this, however, came to nothing. Polk was elected, Annexation carried, and Slavery had everything her own way. John P. Hale was kicked unceremoniously out of the Democratic party for merely proposing that Silas Wright's pledges should be fulfilled.

In 1840, we were involved in a War with Mexico, growing out of Annexation. Three Millions of Dollars were required by President Polk wherewith to arrange a peace. The House voted the money, but with a proviso that any territory which might be acquired from Mexico by the treaty of peace contemplated should be FREE. This proviso was concocted by Democrats, moved by a Democrat, and voted for by every Democrat from the Free States with three or four exceptions. No party and no cabal of any consequence in the Free States then opposed the policy of keeping Slavery out of our prospective acquisitions. But "the South"—that is, the Slave Power—rose against this policy of appropriating the prospective Territories to Free Labor, and soon the souls of the Northern Democrats slunk into their boot-heels. Scores who themselves voted in Congress for the Wilford Proviso, and pledged themselves to unwavering devotion to the principle, are now its venomous opponents, reviling those who simply hold the ground whence they have retreated as "radicals" and "fanatics."

In 1848, the Slave Power tried repeatedly to compromise the Territorial question by running the slave line west to the Pacific on the parallel of 36° 30'. Mr. Buchanan favored this; so did Mr. Douglas; but the Democratic masses resisted it. Twice was a vote taken on it in the House during that year, and barely three or four of the fifty or sixty Democrats from the Free States could be induced to sustain it. Yet now the whole party would seem to have caved again; for we Republicans are actually reproached with having provoked this atrocious War, because we did not in 1861, with a Rebel pistol at our head, consent to that very compromise line which the Democrats in calmer times had repeatedly and utterly rejected, and which they had never before favored, though they might have adopted it if they had chosen.

Is it possible to see that it is the rule with the Northern Democracy to hold out against any demand of the Slave Power, no matter how outrageous, only until it is pressed with menace, and then to give way to it?

Hence we favored, in the infancy of Secession, the policy of letting the Cotton States go, if it should appear that their people really desired to cut loose from the Union. We felt

then that the Northern Democrats would, pursuant to their invariable habit, really take the part of the Slave Power in any contest that it might inaugurate or provoke with the Union—that the combination would probably prove too powerful to be conquered—and that it would be better to let the Cotton States secede, leaving no more enemies on hand than we could successfully deal with. We believed then, as we realize now, that events would fully justify our recommendation.

What is the present attitude of the Democratic party with regard to the life-and-death struggle of the Republic with the Rebel Slave Power?

That there are loyal Democrats, is most true. They stand out conspicuously amid the general recency. But the Democratic party, as a party, is not loyal. It does not heartily sustain the Federal Government—we do not speak of the Administration—in its terrific struggle with malignant, formidable, slaveholding treason.

In support of this position, we appeal to facts of the widest notoriety.

The Middle and Western States have recently been agitated by political canvasses in view of pending elections. The Democratic party has been heard through its ablest champions. If the harangues of those champions have been calculated to invigorate and inspire the loyal Millions for the terrible ordeal which has befallen them—if they have been calculated to excite enthusiasm for the National cause, confidence in its justice, and faith in its success—then the public is aware of the fact, and will give credit accordingly. But if the direct contrary is the case—if those orators have given to the National cause but a cold, heartless, grudging, caving lip-service; if they have uttered ten words of criticism or reproach for those charged with the direction of the National efforts for every one of support and encouragement—then that also will stand forth in ineffaceable characters. We fearlessly await the judgment of History.

Democrats have nobly stood by their Government through the fearful trials of the last eighteen months; but the Democratic party has not. On the contrary, it has acted as though its own best hopes were identified with our National ruin.

Nearly every Democratic speech implies that the present Administration somehow provoked or incited this horrible War. Yet the War was begun on the Rebel side weeks before this Administration came into power. By force and treachery, they had seized a very large proportion of the fortresses, arsenals, armories, sub-treasuries, &c., &c., of the Union, and had captured and paroled the principal army of the United States—that stationed in Texas for the protection of her Northern and Western frontier. If there had been no actual fighting before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, it was simply because the traitors were allowed by Mr. Buchanan to work their will utterly unopposed. There was War; but it consisted solely of easy capture on their side and tame surrender on ours.

The Democratic orators constantly assume that the election of Lincoln was an offense, a provocation, or at least a challenge, to the slaveholders to rebel. The fact that the pioneers of the Rebellion themselves did their utmost, by dividing the Democratic party and ruining a bolters' ticket, to secure that election, is studiously ignored by them. Yet how can a section or class-interest be said to have been provoked to rebellion by an election which it plotted and labored to accomplish?

The Democratic orators habitually protest that they are invincibly hostile to Disunion; yet some of them assert and the rest imply that, if they were in power, they would stop the War. Yet the Rebels steadfastly assert that they will never be reconciled to the Union—that they will consent to no peace that is not based on Disunion. That they are thoroughly in earnest is known from the fact that Henry May, who went to Richmond as a Democratic envoy, was assured by them that if he were to present them a blank sheet of paper, with full permission to write thereon their own terms of reconciliation to the Union, they would utterly reject it. And even now, the leading Southern journals are discussing the probability of a Democratic restoration to power in the Union, with a consequent effort to establish Slavery universally as a condition of reunion; but they all agree in rejecting it.

Are we uncharitable, in view of these grave facts, in maintaining that the position of the Democratic party with reference to our great War is neither loyal nor honest—that it studiously ignores the most important truths as well as the gravest National perils? We appeal to the law and the testimony, and ask but a candid verdict.

CENTRAL MANAGEMENT.

The Szymonite stipendiary in our City argues that the managers of the Central Railroad have a right to wield the immense patronage and power of that road in behalf of the party which they see fit to favor, and which sends them to the Legislature, to Congress, &c., &c. We will not here take issue on this proposition, though it seems to us unwise and unsafe in the managers of any corporation thus to display their power. They may not always have the State within their grasp; and the use made of their power against the yeomanry of our State in their day of adversity may be remembered when they shall once more regain the ascendancy.

But what we protested, and must still protest against, is the use of several Republican names as decoys on the list of Directors of this gigantic political machine, while all its patronage and power are wielded for the overthrow of the Republicans. Let the Central elect its President, and Superintendent, and as many of its Directors and Attorneys as it sees fit, to important offices; let it do the Republican cause all the harm it can; but let the cheat of seeming to maintain a non-partisan equilibrium in the Board be abandoned. The Central Railroad is Erastus Corning and whoever else he may choose to carry in his pocket along with his foreign proxies. If he chooses to run it as a Democratic machine, let him elect

a full list of Democratic dummies as Directors. Let no Republican henceforth consent to act as his screen. That's all.

GENERAL HOOKER.

It is reported from Washington without contradiction that Gen. Hooker is assigned to the command of the corps recently under Fitz John Porter—that officer having been ordered to Washington to undergo his trial on charges amounting substantially to treason. If this is to be regarded as only a temporary assignment, not meant to define Gen. Hooker's probable sphere of permanent duty, we are content to wait till the President thinks best to indicate the latter. But even on that supposition it is remarkable that Gen. Hooker is ordered back to a command numerically inferior to the forces under him at Antietam. He received in that battle the wound from which he still suffers, and on that field displayed the great qualities which lifted him more conspicuously than ever into the public view. It is to say the least surprising that his recovery and return to the field would not be signalized by a recognition of his brilliant services. But if a command so insignificant in comparison with his ability is meant to be permanent, the public dissatisfaction will be no less so.

The frequent consultations between the President and Gen. Hooker were not unknown to the public, and were understood to indicate that his military judgment and knowledge were valued in the council not less than in the field; certainly that his pre-eminent capacity was appreciated by the President. The army, moreover, both officers and soldiers, have confidence in Gen. Hooker—a confidence which is based on a knowledge of his qualities as a commander—on performance, not on expectation. Neither the army nor the nation looked to see his genius obscured by inadequate opportunities.

In the history of that desperate yet indecisive day which has made Antietam a terrible household word, the central interest is the contest on the right, where Gen. Hooker fought. Beginning it with unhesitating promptness in the reconnaissance of the night before, he sustained it unaided, with undiminished resolution, for four hours of Wednesday morning, till a Rebel bullet drove him from the field. His incidents are fresh in all memories; his exact and decisive handling of troops on difficult ground, in the dusk of evening; his sagacity in seizing positions; the rare coolness of judgment with which he silenced his artillery that he might not reveal his lines; his brilliant tactics of the next morning; the iron resolution with which he held his troops firm against crushing odds; their devotion, inspired by his courage and exposure; his keen insight into the battle; his energy in pursuing his success—in a word, the consummate generalship which he displayed throughout, made him the hero of the battle. His Peninsula engagements had shown that he possessed the requirements, the capacity, the personal force, which are the elements of military greatness. Antietam revealed also that indefinable supremacy of intellect which we call military genius.

And beyond all other qualifications, Gen. Hooker is in earnest; has put his heart into this war; believes that the rebellion can and ought to be crushed; that armed resistance to lawful authority must be subdued by arms; that the life of the nation is to be preserved whatever goes down under the martial tread of its defenders. How clearly he saw the day's great opportunity at Antietam, with what lofty devotion and how reliant on his own strength he entered on its duties—his answer showed when he heard that everything he had won had been lost by another. "I would have welcomed a mortal wound in exchange for this, if it had not come till night." Whoever saw him in the battle knew his greatness. His fault was, perhaps, indifference to danger. He would not, when urged, regard his constant peril. But it is to be recollected that his troops had been demoralized under McDowell and Pope. There are times when a General cannot remember too carefully the value of his life. It was the battle of the war—the temper of his soldiers uncertain. They had broken under McDowell; they followed him with splendid courage. Who shall say he ought not to have led them?

We cannot afford that a great General should not have an adequate command. This war has not developed such an abundance of military talent that we have any to spare. We have magnificent armies, unequaled in material and equipment. We have few Generals competent to lead them. We have been out-generalled from the beginning of the war. If there had been on our side a third part of the talent which has won victories for treason, the Rebellion would have been annihilated long since. It is for such reasons that we direct attention to the merits of Gen. Hooker. We have no cause to suppose they are wholly unappreciated. But the public interest demands that they should be both gratefully recognized and fully availed of.

IMPRESSING LOYALISTS.

A dispatch from Nashville states that Gen. Rosecrans has ordered the impressment of the negroes of Rebels for fatigue-duty, and also the organization of negro pioneer corps on his Corinth plan. What the Corinth plan may be we don't know, and therefore express no opinion as to its merits, but we have a very clear conviction that any system of employing negro labor which can rightfully be described as impressment is unjust, and based on a radically false conception of the true relation between the Government or the military authorities and the emancipated blacks. We will not blame Gen. Rosecrans on the strength of a telegraphic dispatch which may, by its brevity or careless wording, misrepresent his purpose and plan. He may, and we hope does, understand his position and duties toward the "slaves of Rebels," who are no longer slaves, but free and wholly loyal citizens. Undoubtedly they should be employed in military service to relieve and assist the soldiers of our armies. But they should be employed with their own consent, and paid

wages, not impressed against their will, or without inquiry whether they choose or not.

If there is a military necessity for impressment, there should be no discrimination between whites and blacks. Yet we do not clearly understand what authority Gen. Rosecrans has to order an impressment or conscription of any kind in Tennessee. If he is among loyalists, they ought not to be alienated by measures which no General would venture to adopt in a wholly loyal State. If surrounded by Rebels, even toward them such a method could only be justified by extreme necessity. Are we, then, to treat loyal blacks with less consideration than white traitors? And if not, how can they be the subjects of a conscription that would not be justifiable as against Rebels? We do not enter at this moment on a discussion of the grave questions involved and suggested by this and many similar military acts; but it ought to be plainly understood, that while it is the duty of Government to employ negro labor for military purposes, it is especially bound to see that the negroes are guarded from oppression, paid for their labor, and protected in all their rights.

DEMANDS FOR INCREASE OF WAGES.

There appears to be considerable feverishness in some of the working-trades on the subject of wages. We have nothing to say against men getting good wages for a day's mechanical labor; on the contrary, we have always, at the cost of much defamatory attack, sought to elevate the rate of their reward, and with it, the responsibility, dignity, and honor, social and political, of which working men have been in past times despoiled.

Working men, however, were never so well provided for as they are in the Free States at present, both as regards food, raiment, and shelter, and the means of moral, religious, and intellectual instruction. The State provides their children with education for a small tax, within their means; laws giving them preference in liens and other ways abound, and no debts are so promptly paid as those of men working for stipulated wages. The professional man, struggling with difficulties, frequently gets nothing but promises to pay; the journeyman mechanic very seldom. Especially in these times do professional men suffer. Many of them have lived on their little seed-corn during the past two years, rather than on rewards, current and generous, afforded them. But the mechanic does get his cash; and it may be asserted that never were wages higher or better paid than at present. There may be some very few exceptions; but what we state on this point is essentially correct.

It is time now, be it borne in mind, not only of war, but of civil war—of war with the people of more than one-half of the gross territory of the Union, and with a dominant caste of slaveholding oligarchs, who, up to this moment, are so sacred in the eyes of the besotted so-called Democracy of the North, that four million of mechanics, agriculturists, and laborers (all capable of hard out-door or field labor, and equal thus to an average of eight million Northern working people), are left untouched yet in the hands of their treacherous, liberty-hating, toll-deceiving masters—though, too, these masters have solemnly declared, as the basis of their rebellion, that all laboring or mechanical men, whether white or black, should be owned by the capitalists, and are carrying on the war solely to establish an empire to realize this damning theory! With these views of the awful gravity of the crisis—with the correlative fact that we will soon have about a million of men actually in the field, who must be armed and accoutered, fed and clothed, nursed and protected—and at an expense a head which would fright the private purse, but where the public is concerned we expect to pay more freely than if "the eye of the master" secured thrift and economy—it is a trite motto that the good citizen should bear with private loss silently and generously; that he should be most occupied in devising means to aid the republic to conquer the foe and to crush the treason, and least in living luxuriously, or comfortably, or in laying up money for the future. We think, therefore, that this is not a good time for journeymen's discontents and strikes, though under ordinary circumstances, we should be glad to enforce their legal claims to a hearing, and to have their wages, if possible, increased.

In the North as yet we have hardly felt the war peculiarly. Prices have appreciated, it is true, for some things, but not to rates which forbid multitudes to obtain totally from their use. There may be some economies necessary, some little privations, but they are not ghastly or unendurable. In the South, however, the masses are cut off from the cheap and common luxuries or necessities of the North; neither tea, nor coffee, nor sugar, nor often salt, is within their grasp; many meats are beyond their purchase; and boots and shoes vary at such dizzy heights as fifteen to thirty dollars a pair.

For est ab hoste doceri: it is wise to learn from one's enemy. We think we can derive some practical ethics by contemplating the course of the people South in their privations; not that they are not utterly beset in allowing themselves to be driven as hogs to slaughter by a few man-owning, work-contempting aristocrats—but they do endure and do suffer.

We entreat, therefore, our good working-men not to be overfast in asking for more wages. Let them look at the difficulties which beset Government and society. Let them remember that the Slaveholding traitors believed and declared that if they made war, revolution in our cities would follow; murder would stalk the streets; and starving masses, with "Bread or Blood" on their flag, would march in force, like the sans-culottes of January, revolutionary France. In all this the vulgar Hectors of the plantations have, of course, been disappointed; for how "are men engaged in exterminating the wages of humanity under the lash—living as social Robinson Crusoes out of the world of light and liberty—to understand the magnificent problem of universal labor, free, honored, aspiring, comprehensive; in its

educations and outcroppings constantly more and more intertwining with the delicate beauties of art—so that mechanic, and artist, and gentleman, are in process of time to become convertible terms!

Let there not, then, be an attempt of cause here to induce the slaveholding oligarchy and their ignorant dupes to charge Northern workmen with discontent or a propensity to sedition—about which they have lied so fiercely and ignobly.

COPPERING IRON.

Mr. Edward Mills has shown us several specimens of Iron Spikes and Plate covered with copper by a new process invented by him whereby the iron is plunged into a bath of the melted copper heated to an intense degree, so that the surface of the iron melts and blends with the copper, forming a perfect union which no amount of hammering or withdrawing can disturb. An iron spike thus coated with copper sells for 124 to 134 cents per pound, and is in every respect superior to one purely of copper, costing 45 cents per pound. The process is of course applicable to the iron plating of gunboats, to the bolts used below the waterline in the construction of wooden vessels, to wire-rope for rigging, bridge cables, &c., and to telegraph-wire, especially submarine cables. We are assured that very great advantages and economies are secured by this invention, the iron so coated being made tougher and more malleable by the intense heat to which it is subjected in the process, while by the ordinary galvanic processes it is semi-crystallized and weakened. A bolt covered by this process may be drawn down into fine wire without a break in the coating, and the combination of extreme strength with entire freedom from oxidation makes it peculiarly valuable for all telegraphic wire and cables. The invention has been submitted to the Navy Department for rigorous tests, which, it is believed, will dictate vital improvements in the construction and outfit of gunboats and ships of war.

Brig-Gen. Augur, it is said, is about to be made a Major-General. Very good; provided he isn't one of those "angels that won't bore." We have too many of those as Major-Generals already.

EXAGGERATED REBEL REPORTS.—We copied in Monday's TRIBUNE from The Richmond Dispatch of the 11th inst. an account of an engagement near Williamson, Morton County, N. C., on the 21st inst., between the 17th, 27th, and 58th North Carolina Regiments, under Col. Burgwyn, and "a large force of Yankees" under Gen. Foster, in which the Rebels lost 2 killed and 31 wounded, while the Union loss was "much greater." The Dispatch says that "the celebrated 'White Horse' Cavalry company, which had been a perfect terror to the people of Washington and surrounding country, was entirely cut up and destroyed." It turns out that the Rebels lost five men to one in the encounter, and were compelled to fall back, our troops advancing six miles, and occupying Williamson. The "White Horse" Cavalry company, which is from Onondaga County, and belongs to Mox's 3d New-York Regiment, had two horses killed and one Corporal taken prisoner, by being dismounted. The Corporal didn't stay taken, however, as he came back to our camp the same night, bringing with him his horse and all the arms of his two Rebel captives.

REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION.—The Delegates chosen at the late Republican primary elections met in Convention last night at the Republican Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the County offices. Ex-Ald. Tucker was called to the chair, and Messrs. Houston and Macpherson chosen Secretaries. The Delegates having presented their credentials, some one in the body of the meeting moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Controller, which was amended by a motion that Robert T. Hays be nominated by acclamation.

ALL Dayton at this point gained the floor, and moved the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

Resolved, That the present head of the financial department of our City Government has performed his duties with integrity, ability and success; therefore, Resolved, That no citizen of New-York, without regard to religious opinions, race, or color, should be eligible to succeed to the office of Controller.

Resolved, That his reelection now, after an able and irreproachable service of four years, would, like his original election, be a triumph, not of any State or National party, but of the honest people of the country directly interested in an upright administration of its financial interests.

Speeches were made in support of the nomination by Alderman Dayton, Wm. M. Evans, U. S. District Attorney E. Deland Smith, and others, who contended that the nomination of Mr. Hays was not a sacrifice of principle by the Republican party, and that his reelection to the office of Controller at the present time would be a public benefit. Mr. Hays was highly eulogized for his ability, honesty, and integrity. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the chairman declared Mr. Hays the nominee of the Convention for Controller. At the call of Mr. Smith, three cheers were given for Mr. Hays. On motion of Mr. Whitehead, the nomination of Corporation Counsel was postponed until next Thursday, to which time the Convention adjourned.

THE INCREASED WAGES MOVEMENT.—A meeting of the journeymen wheelwrights and blacksmiths was held on Wednesday evening at No. 193 Bowers. Committees reported that the following bosses were willing to pay their journeymen the demand of 10 per cent increase on their present wages:

Wm. Westphal, John Minor, Martin Van Buren, William G. Jones, James Jones, Murray & Jones, John H. Hays, Henry Jones, Thomas E. Hays, and Wm. Hays. Mr. Hays was

re-elected, and said that he thought the journeymen asked for was very moderate, and that he had given the demand cheerfully to the blacksmiths and cooper, wheelwrights, and other trades, and the wages of their journeymen is not less than 10 per cent.

The question of the house and ship painters has been discussed to the advancement of their wages. A Committee has been appointed to wait upon the bosses and state their demands, and the report of that Committee shows a difference of opinion among the bosses. The members of other mechanical branches are also agitating the question of increased wages. Generally the bosses have exhibited a commendable degree of liberality, and those journeymen who have used the most discreet methods to attain the advancement they ask for, have been the most successful. The shipbuilders have not yet effected a satisfactory arrangement with the bosses, but there is now some prospect of their doing so. A number of vessels have been sent from our docks to other ports for repairs.

THE DEATH OF TRINITY PARISH.—The formal installation of the Rev. Morgan Dix as the Rector of Trinity Parish, according to the Rector of Trinity Parish, had been postponed for some time, and will not probably take place until the "habitués of wood" are accounted of the death of Dr. Burian shall have been removed from the edifice. The keys were merely delivered in an informal manner by the Committee.